

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

## ENGLISH POLITICAL

## TENSION SLACKENS

Indication of a Compromise  
Between the Warring Houses  
of Great Britain.

## UNIONISTS HARD PRESSED

Government Supporting Presi-  
dent Taft's Able Treatment of  
the Canadian Question—  
The London Declaration.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Feb. 11.—The tension of the political situation is slackening. This is evident, notwithstanding the hard feeling between the leaders over the trade agreement between America and Canada. The trend toward a compromise is unmistakable on the Unionist side, as the truth is learned that royal guarantees for the creation of hundreds of peers have not been withheld.

There is less satisfactory evidence that the government can meet the peers half way if peace be proposed. The Unionist tacticians, after agreeing that Lord Lansdowne could produce a bill for the reform of the upper chamber, are now assuming that Premier Asquith will substitute a definite scheme for the preamble of the veto bill. This is precisely what they would like him to do, because an amended plan would create a revolt in the ranks of the coalition. Mr. Asquith is not likely to take advice from the opposition when he knows that his main body of supporters want the veto bill and an indefinite postponement of the question of the reform of the Lords. While the attitude of the government is not conciliatory and the peers are raising objections to a premature discussion of a scheme of reform, the chances of a settlement are steadily improving. The King is credibly reported to be greatly relieved by the signs of an ultimate arrangement between the houses.

The veto bill will probably be introduced a week from Monday, and carried to a second reading before Easter. There will be no prospect of a compromise until it reaches the Lords after the coronation. A conference will then be in order over the reform of the upper house, and something may be done to save the face of the privileged legislators when they have acquiesced in the enactment of the veto bill. It will be difficult both for parliament and extremists to resist the pacific tendencies of the festive season, when the Colonial premiers are representing the united empire and the popular sovereign is known to favor an armistice between the jealous houses and the warring factions. The coronation flower will be peace.

The Unionists are still in the woods, wandering without a compass. Lord Curzon's scheme for the reform of the Lords does not conciliate the Radicals, and his intensity irritates the backwoods peers, who prefer the veto bill. The latest rumors point to a concentration of the Unionists on a referendum clause as a vital amendment. The dependent peers assert that the veto bill at the worst will only be a temporary evil, since the Unionists can counteract its effect by enacting a referendum measure when they return to power. There are no signs of popular enthusiasm for the referendum which has become the fixed policy of the Unionists. Switzerland is a small country on which to base the destinies of the British Empire. Lord Rosebery's scheme for the reform of the Lords is in danger of perishing from inanition, and no substitute has been found for imperial preference as a working issue.

International questions promise to hold the field at the Imperial conference. The Declaration of London will be the principal issue, and there are now indications that the government will make a vigorous fight for the new sea code. Sir Edward Grey is thoroughly in earnest, and has coached McKinnon Wood for a brilliant and sound defense of that agreement. "The Daily Mail" attempts to create prejudice against it as a sea law made in Germany for the benefit of the Continental powers, as a foreign plot for nullifying British advantages of an insular position and for sanctioning the creation in war time of swarms of piratical Alabamas for raiding imperial commerce.

It is not likely that the vagaries of partisan declamation will have much weight in the Imperial conference against Sir Edward Grey's well reasoned arguments in defence of enlightened work toward civilization and progress. The government will not find it difficult to reconcile Parliament to the declaration if the Imperial conference accepts it as a new charter of the rights of neutral commerce.

The government will also have the advantage in the discussions arising over the trade agreement between America and Canada. It has already taken a strong position in declaring that the mother country can have no interest in discouraging agreements for giving the colonies access to adjacent markets and enlarging their commerce. "The Daily Mail," by demonstrating that England can offer Canada only half as much as President Taft has agreed to give her, has knocked the bottom out of preferential duties for colonial foodstuffs.

Practical tariff reformers are in despair. They reluctantly admit that any policy by which food supplies will be made more costly has no chance in the kingdom. President Taft's stroke is now generally regarded as a masterly one, based on the census and statistics of trade and directed toward opening fresh supplies of food and raw material for the main body of consumers. No English statesman has found leisure for solving the problem of the sources of imported food supply in the near future for the industrial workers.

London, Feb. 11.—The official record of the Parliamentary debate on the opposition's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne urging fiscal reform, with special reference to the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, reveals that in one instance Premier Asquith was misquoted in the press accounts.

In the previously published reports Premier was made to say, "It is quite probable that the United States will say that as a matter of treaty right British goods will be entitled to enter the American market on the same favored terms as

those accorded the same class of Canadian goods." It now appears that Mr. Asquith meant just the contrary, and said that it was possible, indeed quite probable, that the American interpretation of the favored nation clause of the Anglo-American treaty would be that British goods were not entitled to enter the American market on the same favored terms as those accorded to Canada under the reciprocity agreement.

## SERUM SENT TO PEKING

French Physician Confident of  
Success in Far East.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Feb. 11.—Dr. Broquet, a professor of the Pasteur Institute, is leaving Paris for the Transiberian Express for Peking, carrying with him a thousand tubes of the Haffkine serum, prepared by Dr. Roux and himself at the Pasteur laboratory. Dr. Broquet says that there is no danger of the plague reaching Western Europe otherwise than in a form so mild as to present no greater danger than that of ordinary grip. He has great hopes in the efficacy of Haffkine's serum, which he carries in his compartment, so that day and night it cannot be exposed to deterioration by extreme cold. The boxes containing the tubes are sealed with the Russian government's official marks, thereby obtaining freedom from custom house interference during the journey.

Dr. Broquet is accompanied by an active, intelligent sergeant of colonial infantry named Chardonnet. Both these young men depart in fine health and spirits, having implicit confidence in the success of their mission.

## CONSUL GENERAL MURDERED

Body of Russian Official at Ispahan Found in a Well.

Teheran, Persia, Feb. 11.—The body of T. Boroglavsky, Russian Consul General at Ispahan since 1908, was found in a well on the grounds of the consulate today. The official had been drowned, and foul play is suggested, though there is no evidence of a crime.

## 'LIBERATOR' RENEWS ATTACK

Editor Purposes to Try Libel  
Case in His Own Way.

Paris, Feb. 11.—"The Liberator" made its appearance again to-day. Edward H. James, the editor, in an eight-column review of the trial of Edward F. Mylius, "The Liberator," London agent, for sedition, libel, says he purposes hereafter to try the case in his own time and in his own way. He publishes anonymous letters availing that a Catholic priest performed the alleged morganatic marriage of King George.

## HAYTIAN REBELS SHOT

Gens. Chapuset and Codio Victims—Simon to Stop Executions.

Cape Haytien, Feb. 11.—General Chapuset, commander of the rebels, who captured Quanamouth and General Michel Codio, who led the insurgents at Fort Liberty, have been captured by the government forces and immediately shot to death.

President Simon will visit the scene of the executions, and says that he will not permit any more. He has conferred with the foreign consular agents, who are using their influence to end the trouble, and has assured them that no more prisoners will be put to death. He added that he had shown clemency to the rebels and would continue to do so, though he regretted to see such a condition of affairs in the country as had been brought about by the uprising.

The rebellion is officially declared to be at an end, and general interest is now concerned with the punishment of those who took part in it. The consulates are crowded with refugees, and an effort is being made to send these to Port-au-Prince. Government troops have gone to Fort Liberty.

President Simon left here to-day at the head of a strong force for the district of Limonade and Trou, where the revolutionists have been active.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In response to informal representations from the American government, Hayti has given assurances to the United States that the revolutionary prisoners at Port-au-Prince will not be summarily court-martialed and shot. Rumors reached the State Department recently that in the absence of President Simon in the northern part of the country for the purpose of quelling the rebellion it was possible the authorities at the capital would execute the revolutionaries in prison there.

The department informally took the matter up with Hayti, advising that country that such drastic treatment of the prisoners would be an improper act.

## GEN. FOUCHARD LEAVES BERLIN

Haytian Minister to Germany Said to  
Desire Presidency.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 11.—It is reported here that General Callisthenes Fouchard, the Haytian Minister to Germany, has left Berlin, and is now on his way to this port. It is said that General Fouchard is an aspirant to the Presidency and wishes to be near the "Black Republic" in case the rebels succeed in getting the upper hand.

General Fouchard was appointed chief executive of the army by President Simon in 1908, and was named as Minister to Berlin on January 26, 1909. If General Fouchard abandons his post he will be following the example of General Antonio Firmin, the Haytian Minister to Great Britain. General Firmin left England without permission last December and sailed for Port-au-Prince. It was said that he was about to promote a revolutionary movement and he was not permitted to land on Haytian soil. He is now in San Juan, Porto Rico.

HAYTI MAY PURCHASE WARSHIP.  
Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 11.—Newspapers here publish a report that the Haytian government is negotiating with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the purchase of the coasting steamer Arno, and that the vessel will be converted into a warship.

## REPUBLICAN LEADER SHOT AT

Three Arrests Follow Attempt at  
Assassination in Spain.

Saradell, Spain, Feb. 11.—An unsuccessful attempt on the life of Alejandro Lerroux, deputy, and chief of the Republicans in Barcelona, was made last night.

Lerroux was on his way to the meeting hall of the Republicans when five revolver shots were fired on him from a group of men on the sidewalk. He was not hit. Three arrests were made.

## SOCIETY, THEATRES, ART

Pre-Coronation Season Opening  
Rapidly in English Capital.

## THE PLANS OF ROYALTY

Fewer Bridge Whist Parties—  
Sales of Works of Art—  
Visitors to America.

[Macmillan to The Tribune.]  
London, Feb. 11.—The King and Queen will probably be at Windsor for Easter and Whitsuntide, and will go to Edinburgh from Dublin in the middle of July. They will be at Balmoral in August and September, and will return to London in October to prepare for the journey to India. The unveiling of the Victoria memorial will fall within what the clergy describe as the coronation octave, and the ambassadors and colonial premiers will be present.

The pre-coronation season has opened with unwonted vivacity. There are many big dinners in addition to those of the Speaker, Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Granard, and there has been a large dance in fancy dress.

Dances for young people are coming early, as the coronation season will be overcrowded with great functions. Lady Radnor's dance next week will approach the dignity of a ball.

Mrs. William Phillips is giving a house warming reception at her new residence. The decline of bridge parties and teas is one of the features of Mayfair. It is attributed to the disfavor with which incessant card play at town and country houses is regarded by the King and Queen.

Among to-day's travellers for America are John W. Garrett, secretary of the American Embassy at Rome; Lady Sarah Wilson and Sir William Young. Mrs. Cornwallis-West has also engaged passage for New York.

F. Johnstone Porter, who occupied important posts in South Africa before and during the Boer war, is sailing to-day on the Laurentic for a journey to Florida.

Leo Trevor's "Little Cinderella" was transferred from a matinee to an evening play to-day at the Playhouse, greatly to the delight of a large audience, which heartily enjoyed Cyril Maude's eccentric comedy, especially when he sang the lyrics with impetuous zest.

There were crowded receptions to-day at private views at the Leicester and Goupil galleries. Among the best works exhibited were James Aumonier's glimpses of the commons and towns of the south counties; Hugh Norris's water colors, with subjects from the painter's garden; Horace Mann Livers's barnyard idylls, and William B. Ranken's palatial interiors.

Christie's sales are beginning, with Lord Verulam's silver champagne and the late Sir John Evans's silver plate and curiosities, and three collections of old masters were rattled off to-day at fair prices when the works were not obvious copies.

Among the best were the Italian Madonnas and Flemish pictures belonging to Sir John Gray Hill, the eminent solicitor and traveller, who has a house on the Mount of Olives as well as a fine residence at Birkenhead. Fair examples of Romney, Constable, Bonington and Crome divided interest with a chalk drawing by Rossetti and a charming picture of three saints by Burne-Jones.

## CONSCRIPTION FOR WOMEN

Compulsory Domestic Service  
Proposal of German Woman.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Compulsory domestic service for girls and women as an equivalent to the universal military service incumbent on men is a novel proposal put forward by Fraulein Pauline Wörner, in the current number of "Die Deutsche Frau."

Fraulein Wörner points out that compulsory military training has contributed enormously both to the mental and physical development of German manhood, and says that similar benefits would be inevitable if the women subjects of the Kaiser were compelled to undergo the training for which nature best fits them.

She explains that it could be enforced without burdening the national budget, and that it is men who would benefit from the system because the state would encourage themselves. Fraulein Wörner thinks the marriage institution would also become more popular if men knew they could select wives who had done service with the "colors" in kitchen, laundry, nursery, and sewing room.

"When it became necessary through the stress of war," concludes Fraulein Wörner, "to introduce compulsory military service there were many protests against such a limitation of personal liberty," but Germans have lived to appreciate the incomparable blessings of male conscription. Would it be otherwise in the case of girls and women?

"There might be less of the craze for higher education for women, but fewer girls of our lower classes would be compelled to enter industrial occupations."

## ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP ORDERED

German War Office Shows Continued  
Confidence in the Count.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The German War Office has shown its continued confidence in Count Zeppelin's inventive and constructive ability by ordering from him another dirigible balloon for use in the army. The projected airship will be smaller than the Deutschland, which came to grief in Teutoburg forest last June, but the motors and the power will be the same. Four of Zeppelin's airships have met disaster.

## WORKMEN INJURED AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, Feb. 11.—Four workmen engaged in demolishing the Hall of Agriculture at the exposition grounds to-day were caught under a piece of falling framework. None was killed, but one was seriously injured. The mishap gave rise to reports of a considerable loss of life among the workmen.

## MR. KENNEDY RETURNS TO ROME

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic. A large party of priests was on the steamer to bid him goodbye. He said it was part of his duty as rector to call on the Pope, and that he found the meetings between Americans and the Holy Father most interesting.

## AMERICAN DROWNS IN HONDURAS.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Feb. 11.—Dr. A. H. Bumpus, a dentist of Celba, Honduras, was drowned on Thursday while fishing in the Colorado River near Celba.

## OFFER REWARD FOR WOLFE

Director of American Academy  
at Rome to Give \$200.

Rome, Feb. 11.—Unusual interest has been excited in the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Henry Lawrence Wolfe, of New York, the student of painting at the American Academy, who has not been seen by his friends since Monday. The newspapers are actively aiding the search by extended publicity.

To-day Frederick Crowninshield, director of the academy, offered a reward of \$200 for the discovery of Wolfe, dead or alive. Mr. Crowninshield has examined the academy records, in which he finds that the missing man was twenty-nine years old. The room which he occupied has been thoroughly searched, but yielded no clue, beyond indicating that the occupant when he left the place intended to return soon. Apparently he took no baggage or clothing other than what he wore. He was dressed in his working clothes when last seen.

The police are making a close inquiry among the women of the city who are employed as models. They have learned that the missing artist took a tramp in the country on Monday with Richard Smith, of New York, a student of architecture at the academy. When they separated Wolfe said that he was going to the Church of Santa Maria to examine a painting which he desired to copy. It is not known whether or not he carried out this plan.

From intimates it is learned that Wolfe was of a delicate constitution, and that in his earlier life he suffered with heart trouble. These friends are inclined to believe he succumbed to an attack of heart failure while in some out of the way place.

## RUSSIA RECALLS TROOPS

Evacuating Persia, Trusting in  
the New Regent.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The "Novoye Vremya" announces that Russia will recall her troops from Kasbin, Persia. These consist of a battalion of sharpshooters, five sotnias of Cossacks, a command of sappers, four machine guns and a field battery. This action is intended as a mark of confidence in the new Regent of Persia, Nasr-el-Mulk, who was recently elected in succession to Azad-el-Mulk.

## HINT OF NEW GERM VICTIM

Evidence at Pantchenko Trial to  
Show Death from Infection.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The proceedings to-day in the trial of Count de Lassy and Dr. Pantchenko for the murder of Count Vassili Boutourlin were not productive of any sensational evidence. Evidence was presented in an attempt to show that another of Pantchenko's patients had died from infection due to an unsterilized syringe two months previous to Boutourlin's death.

Much of the time of the court was given over to a recital of incidents in the career of the defendants. Count Saltikoff, a cousin of De Lassy, testified that De Lassy told him last April that General Boutourlin will be the bulk of his estate to Count Vassili, but De Lassy added that if the count did not share with his sister he might get nothing. Saltikoff asked De Lassy how he was to accomplish this, but De Lassy did not answer.

De Lassy told the court that he had not married the daughter of General Boutourlin for gain, but he did expect that the general would invest in his undertakings. The general, to the amusement of the court, rejoined: "A man must be half-witted to do such a thing."

## THE CZAR RECEIVES MR. M'BEE

Efforts Being Made to Bring the Rus-  
sian Churches Together.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The Emperor to-day gave an audience to Sir John M' Bee, of New York, who is making a tour with John R. Mott, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation. The audience lasted nearly an hour, and the czar seemed to do with a better understanding between the churches, which would lead to closer ties and common action. The desirability of closer intercourse between Russia and the United States also was discussed.

Mr. M' Bee will have conferences with Premier Stolypin, the Metropolitan, Anthony and Vladimir, S. M. Loukianoff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, and Peter Smolensky, procurator. All have endorsed the movement to bring the churches together.

## PLUMBER IN HERRENHAUS

Many Germans Gratified at Kaiser's  
Honor to Non-Socialist Labor Leader.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The Kaiser has conferred the notable distinction of lifelong membership of the Prussian upper chamber (Herrenhaus) on Harry Plate, of Hanover, a master plumber. It is the first time that such an honor, which is traditionally bestowed only on noblemen as a reward for eminent service to the State, has been awarded to an ordinary artisan. Herr Plate will take his place in the most exclusive of legislative chambers, alongside princes, dukes, field marshals, grand admirals, great landowners, bankers and other personages who sit there by right of heredity or by the grace of the King.

Herr Plate is one of the leading non-Socialist labor leaders in this country. He was for years chairman of the Hanover plumbers' trade union. He is now chairman of the Hanover Chamber of Commerce and also of the German National association of artisans' chambers. Herr Plate has lived in many European countries while working as a plumber, and speaks several languages.

"The Cologne Gazette" says that Germany is gratified and grateful at Herr Plate's elevation to the Herrenhaus. "This agreeable beginning," adds the semi-official journal, "proves that the Kaiser thinks and acts along modern lines, and is disposed to give heed to popular wishes."

## COUPLE 70 YEARS MARRIED

Canadians Congratulated by Earl Grey  
and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Truro, N. S., Feb. 11.—While Mr. and Mrs. William Dunlap, of Middle Stewacke, were celebrating the seventieth anniversary of their wedding yesterday they received messages of congratulation from Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada; Countess Grey, the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and various other persons high in Canadian official life.

The couple received many calls from neighbors during the day. The excellent health of both was the subject of general remark. At the time of their marriage in Stewacke Mr. Dunlap was twenty-six years old and Mrs. Dunlap twenty-five.

## REICHSBANK REDUCES RATE.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—A further reduction in the rate of discount by the Reichsbank is expected on Tuesday. The rate was lowered from 5 to 4½ per cent last Monday.

## "PAPA" A PARIS SUCCESS

High Praise for a New Play by  
De Flers and De Caillavet.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PLOT

Comedy Soon To Be Seen in New  
York and London—Opinion  
of a Leading Critic.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Feb. 11.—"Papa," a comedy in three acts by Robert de Flers and De Caillavet, produced to-night at the Gymnase Theatre, is the greatest theatrical success of the present season, even surpassing that of "The Night Watchman." Guettry's light comedy at the Theatre Michel. It is acclaimed as the finest and most effective play written by these two dramatists, whose collaboration for the last ten years has now become as famous as that of Moliere and Halévy or of Ercmann-Chatrian.

It is the story of an illegitimate son, Jean, who attains his twenty-fourth year as a country squire in Languedoc without knowing that his father is a brilliant Parisian man of the world and diplomatist, the Comte de Larzac, and that his mother was an accomplished actress of the Theatre Français, who afterward died. De Larzac, admirably played by Huguenet, suddenly legally acknowledges and adopts his son Jean, who thus becomes the Vicomte de Larzac.

The rural squire comes to Paris. His advent in the society of clubland and in polished Bohemianism is as ironical and sarcastic as was that of Voltaire's memorable young Huron. By a strange but natural sequence of events the young Rumanian woman, Mile. Georgina, to whom Jean had become engaged during his residence in Languedoc, inspires Jean's father, the count, with an affection which Jean himself is the first to divine has ripened into real love. In fact, Jean, now that he has become a man like others, loses the romantic aspect which had originally captivated Georgina.

The Comte de Larzac and Georgina are married, while Jean weds a true hearted Languedoc girl, who has all the while been secretly devoted to him, and whom Jean discovers to be his real affinity. This rough outline conveys no idea of the delicious irony, humor and poetic sentiment of this brilliant comedy. One of the characters, that of a country priest, is in the opinion of Henri de Regnier, the dramatic critic and newly elected member of the French Academy, the most effective and most pleasing presentation of a priest on the French stage since the production of Halévy's "L'Abbé Constantin" in 1853.

"Papa," which was received with enthusiasm seldom seen on a Parisian first night, has been obtained by Charles Frohman, and according to present plans will soon be brought out in New York and London.

## SARDINIAN BANDIT'S REVENGE

Threatens to Kill Eight Men and Has  
Already Murdered Four.

Rome, Feb. 11.—According to a story published by the "Messaggero," something very closely resembling a panic prevails in the neighborhood of Villanova Monteleone, in the Sardinian province of Sassari. In a little less than two months four inhabitants of the town have met violent deaths, and if the murderer is able to carry out his threat before he is captured Villanova's population will be further diminished by ten. Recently the body of a landed proprietor named Cosimo Scarpa was discovered in a field near the town. The unfortunate man, who had evidently been dead for at least a week, had been shot, and there was not the least doubt that he had fallen a victim to the ferocious outlaw named Antonio Meloni, who is known to have sworn a vendetta against Scarpa and several other men.

In August, 1909, a horse belonging to Salvatore Scarpa, brother of Cosimo, was stolen. Inquiry showed that the theft was committed by Meloni, who was arrested and placed on trial. The witnesses against him included the Scarpa brothers and half a dozen other men. Meloni was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He duly served his term and was released. But he had sworn to have his revenge. Every man who had helped to get him imprisoned should die.

One day last November Meloni entered the Scarpa's dwelling and shot Salvatore Scarpa, who had been one of the witnesses against him at the trial. A few days ago another of the witnesses, Andrea Galleri, was shot, and now comes the discovery of the body of Cosimo Scarpa, bringing the number of this bloodthirsty ruffian's victims up to four.

Portuguese Government Also Allows  
Him Braganza Revenues.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires gave to the press to-day copies of a dispatch received from Bernardo Machado, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, stating that, despite the fact that the republic considered the royal debts to be unpaid, the government had ratified the action of Manuel's agent at Lisbon in turning over to the deposed monarch \$40,000 in treasury bonds.

The government is also permitting the administrator of the property of the House of Braganza in Portugal to send the revenues to the former King.

## PORTUGUESE CAPTAIN OUSTED

Army Officer Accused of Inciting Sol-  
diers to Revolt to Restore Monarchy.

Lisbon, Feb. 11.—A sensation was caused to-day by the dismissal from the service of Captain Fonseca of the 10th Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Braganza. He is charged with inciting the soldiers to revolt in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

A student at the University of Coimbra has been arrested for distributing monarchist literature.

## STOCKS RISE IN PARIS

Large Investments in American  
and Canadian Shares.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Feb. 11.—The Bourse has assumed a more cheerful tone than has prevailed since December. Russian funds have recovered from the depression caused by the Asiatic plague epidemic. A reserve fund has been accumulated by powerful syndicates of Paris bankers with the object of purchasing Russian bonds which are thrown on the market, and this maintains prices at high figures. A vigorous spirit is noted in copper. Rio Tinto rose 20 points.

Active purchases for investments are being made in the United States Steel Corporation, and speculators are dealing in Canadian Pacific. Bankers here regard the probability of the Canadian reciprocity treaty being adopted as a strong bull factor for all United States and Canadian securities. The only exception to the cheerful tone of the Bourse is the considerable slump in Mexican bonds and railway shares.

## TOLERANCE IN PORTUGAL

Minister Costa's Views on Sep-  
aration and Education.

Lisbon, Feb. 11.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, during his recent visit to Lisbon forwarded to President Taft an account of an interview he had with Dr. Alfonso Costa, Portuguese Minister of Justice, on the subject of religion and education in Portugal and her colonies. A summary of this report follows:

Dr. Costa asked the Bishop to explain to the people of the United States that the republican government of Portugal is not anti-religious, but "anti-Jesuit and anti-reactionary." Portugal, he said, purposed to give perfect liberty to all sects—Catholics, Protestants and Jews, and even to those of no religious belief. The legislative assembly, he said, would be asked to pass a law granting this liberty to all religious organizations, based on the general respect for individual liberty. These organizations would be expected to furnish to the government their rules and regulations, methods of work and information as to how funds would be raised, but in no case would they be allowed to levy taxes on the people. All contributions would be voluntary and there would be no subvention by the government.

The minister expected to make a trip through the provinces, giving lectures on separation, so that the measure would be fully understood by the people before it was carried into effect.

"If separation had come," said the minister, "within the first months of the republic it might have had the appearance of a movement against religion and the religious spirit; coming now, separation can only be the dispassionate consequence of the principle of liberty in religious matters."

Concerning public education, Dr. Costa pointed out that in schools established and maintained by the government all religious instruction would be prohibited, on the ground that the government did not wish to impose religious beliefs on any person, but great stress, he said, would be laid on morality and patriotism. Private or church schools, however, such as the Wesleyan Methodist school at Oporto, would be authorized, the government requiring them to report regularly their school regulations, exact plans for work, the time set apart for religious instruction and proof that children were neither forced to enter the schools nor that parents were coerced to send their children there as against public schools. This same programme, the minister added, would be carried out in the colonies.

Bishop Hartzell said he made a plea to Dr. Costa for the millions of Africans under the Portuguese flag who scarcely have been touched by Christian influences.

## MANUEL GETS TREASURY BONDS

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